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AMERICAN MAP EXHIBIT WILL OPEN AUGUST 8

A major exhibition that charts the growth of the United States through more than 100 maps, atlases, and globes will open on Monday, August 8, at the Library of Congress. "Maps for an Emerging Nation: Commercial Cartography in Nineteenth-Century America" will trace the country's expansion, settlement, and development from 1785 to 1900.

The exhibition will be on view in the newly redesigned Lower Level Gallery and in the Ground Floor Corridors, Library of Congress Building, through October 30. The show will coincide with the opening of the Seventh International Conference on the History of Cartography which will convene in Washington, D.C., August 7 through 11.

Produced by private and commercial cartographers, engravers, and publishers, the 112 items on display were used to survey new territories, determine state boundaries, and construct a transportation system of canals, railways, and turnpikes to strengthen commercial and political ties and encourage settlement.

Divided into three periods, the exhibition also illustrates the changing techniques of American map making and production.

Before 1830 maps were produced by a slow and costly copper engraving process that required highly skilled craftsmen. The invention of lithography during the industrial revolution greatly increased the capacity for reproducing and printing maps, charts, and other graphics. After the Civil War other technologies like cerography and chromolithography provided inexpensive methods for printing maps and atlases—making them readily available to the average citizen.

This cartoon map illustrates General Winfield Scott's plan to crush the Confederacy economically. It was printed in 1861 by J. B. Elliott of Cincinnati.

"Maps for an Emerging Nation" will include early maps of the United States, state maps and atlases, American-made globes, early road maps and guides,

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canal, turnpike, and railroad maps, coastal and navigation charts, town, country, and city maps, geology and mining maps, real estate and insurance maps and atlases, panoramic views of American cities, thematic maps, and bicycle maps and guides.

Among the rare and important items will be William McMurray's 1784 map of the United States, one of the earliest published in the new nation; Christopher Colles' 1789 *Survey of the Roads of the United States of America,* the first road atlas; John Melish's 1816 *Map of the United States,* the first large wall map that showed the full expanse of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and a set of celestial and terrestrial globes produced by James Wilson, America's first globe maker.

Unusual maps will include J. B. Elliott's cartoon map *Scott's Great Snake* that dramatizes General Winfield Scott's stragetic plan to place an economic blockade around the Confederacy; an 1859 map showing the routes to the Kansas gold mines with a guide describing the equipment a prospector should carry; and an 1884 propaganda map used by the Democratic Party to protest the Republicans' sale of public lands to the railroads.

A 72-page illustrated catalog, *Maps for an Emerging Nation: Commercial Cartography in Nineteenth-Century America,* will be available for $5. Walter W. Ristow, chief of the Geography and Map Division, prepared the text. A listing of the 112 exhibit items and a selected reading list are included. The catalog is on sale at the Information Counter or by mail from the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. Payment must accompany the order.

Exhibition items were selected from the Library's cartographic collection, the largest and most comprehensive in the world, consisting of 3.5 million maps, more than 35,000 atlases, and over 200 globes.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

From Abroad

Tanios Abibe, director, Education and Training, and Inea Fonseca, chief, Department of Selection and Training of Personnel, IBGE, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Geoffrey Blainey, professor of history, University of Melbourne, Australia.

Constantin Botoran, Institute of Historical and Social-Political Studies, Bucharest, Romania.

Barbu Brezianu, art critic L'Institut d'Histoire de L'Art, Bucharest, Romania.

Mary Butterill, librarian, Transport Canada, Ottawa.

Gérard Cas, vice president, University of Science, Economics and Law, Aix-Marseille, France.

Stanislav Cieniuch, assistant director, International Division, Federation of Socialist Student Youth Organization, Warsaw, Poland.

Empenge Osako Djelo, professor of law and comparative politics, National University of Zaire, Kinshasa.

Tranzel Fikri, member, Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Itsuko Ikeda, Japan Braille Library, Tokyo.

Karel Janovický, British Broadcasting Co., London, England.

Hussein Kamal, film director and producer, Cairo, Egypt.

Peter Graf Kielmanegg, Köln, Germany.

Wilma Leone, director, Documentation Center, Energy Agency of Italy (E.N.I.).

Patrick Masterson, professor of metaphysics, University College, Dublin, Ireland.

Olimpiu Matichescu, Institute of Historical and Social-Political Studies, Bucharest, Romania.

Petar Milosavljević, University of Novi Sad, and Alexandr Spasov, University of Skopje, Yugoslavia.

LC minority employment statistics, compiled in May, are included in a chart on p. 525 of this issue. Figures for November 1976 were included in the December 31, 1976, issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* on p. 804.

Luis Monsalve, congressman and first vice president, Chamber of Deputies, Medellin, Colombia.

Ruth Nachtigall, Paris, France, and Jacqueline Loy, Bonn, Germany, U.S.I.S. librarians.

V. V. Narlikara, educator and astrophysicist, India.

Francisco Serrano, director, National Parks and Wildlife Department, Ministry of Agriculture, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Mawiya Shoura, medical librarian, Damascus, Syria.

Mihaly Simai, deputy director, Institute for World Economics, Karl Marx University and editor, *Valosag,* Budapest, Hungary.

French historians Chryztof Pomian, Maurice Aymard, Jacques Revel, and Andre Burquiere.

Twenty-one faculty members from the University of Tilburg, The Netherlands.

From the U.S.A.

Fifty members of the Documentation Group of the New York Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

Library students from the Kent State University School of Library Science and the Pratt Institute of Library and Information Science.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITS PREPARED

The Slavic and Central European Division and Near Eastern and African Law Division have both prepared exhibitions now on display.

An exhibit case of illustrations of colorful Baltic traditional costumes will be on display through November in the Slavic Room G147, Library of Congress Building. The costumes of the three Baltic countries, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, have in common only a preference for geometric patterns in fabrics, otherwise the styles differ. The typical garb of the Latvian women is a large and bright woolen scarf. The Estonian girls wear large round metal breastplates, probably a carryover from prehistoric times. The Lithuanian girls have richly ornamented bodices and aprons; and each province has its typical costumes. Only a few examples of these are displayed. Included in the exhibit is a small but exquisite collection of amber ornaments, which are particularly popular in Lithuania.

"Iranian Oil Legislation: A Struggle for Control" presents an historical view of the various petroleum concessions, contracts, and laws which led to Iran's control of her own oil production. The exhibit, prepared by the staff of the Near Eastern and African Law Division, includes copies of such materials as the D'Arcy Concession of 1901, the Oil Nationalization Act of 1951, the Petroleum Act of 1957, and maps of oil producing areas of the Middle East. The exhibit, which opened August 1, will be located in the foyer of the Law Library Reading Room on the second floor of the Library of Congress Building through September 30.

STAFF NEWS

New Classification Officer Named

Alice E. Riley has been appointed position classification and organization officer in the Personnel Office, Administrative Department. She reported to her new position on August 1.

Mrs. Riley brings to the position over 10 years of

Mrs. Riley

Federal Government experience as a position classifier and position classification program manager. Her most recent position was as position classification specialist in the headquarters office of the Federal Energy Administration. Before that, she was with the Defense Mapping Agency of the Department of Defense as position classifier and position classification program manager and as employee relations specialist. She has also had similar experience in several other Federal agencies.

Mrs. Riley was educated at Emporia State College in Kansas and is a member of the Classification and Compensation Society.

AWARDS

Twenty-two Library of Congress employees completed 10 years of service and received **Federal Service Award** pins during the month of July. They were:

George N. Atiyeh	Orientalia Division
Donald L. Byrd	MARC Editorial Division
Alecia J. Carter	Serial Record Division
Rogelio Garcia	Government Division
Diann J. Gillispie	Central Services Division
Carolyn L. Hatcher	Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division
Nancy G. Jackson	Descriptive Cataloging Division
Robert M. Jackson	Stack and Reader Division
Hylda Kamisar	Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Sarah M. Kinnear	Descriptive Cataloging Division
Genevieve J. Knezo	Science Policy Research Division
Robert J. McDermott	Computer Applications Office
Lillie M. Mickens	Serial Division
Barbara R. Noe	Geography and Map Division
Barbara A. Roach	Prints and Photographs Division
Barbara S. Rowland	Prints and Photographs Division
Olga B. Roylance	General Reference and Bibliography Division
Brenda R. Smith	American Law Division
Theodore Stanley	Restoration Office
Susan H. Vita	Cataloging in Publication Program
Donna M. Warder	Cataloging Distribution Service
Jennifer K. Whittington	Manuscript Division

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: John Everette, cataloging editor, GS-9, Cat Publ, 4588; Deborah Idlett, editorial clerk, GS-5, Cop Ref, 4546; Anne Lynch, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cop Serv, OP 7-200; Starr Smith, cataloging editor, GS-9, Cat Publ, 4588.

Temporary Appointment: Mary Brewster, correspondence clerk, GS-5, Cop Exam, NP.

Reappointment: David Waters, bibliographic and binding control assistant, GS-4, Bind, 4718.

Promotions: George Jackson, to supervisory library technician, GS-8, CDS, 4702; Ernestine McNeill, to research production assistant, GS-7, CRS A, 4732; James Parker, Ov Op, to preliminary cataloger, GS-5, Desc Cat, 4653.

Resignations: Edward Case, Subj Cat; Raymond Milefsky, FRD; Teodoro Villanueva, S&R.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Frank Kurt Cylke, chief, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, addressed the 1977 convention of the National Federation of the Blind in New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, July 5. Following a brief presentation on book and talking book/cassette machine availability, Mr. Cylke responded to questions from the audience.

Marlene C. McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, spoke at a luncheon on July 20 sponsored by ZONTA, a professional woman's organization. On the theme "Services Available in the Washington Area," Mrs. McGuirl described the facilities and reference and research services of the Law Library of the Library of Congress to the approximately 30 women present. Mrs. McGuirl was introduced by the president, Margaret Hunter Pierce,

ROOM AND PHONE CHANGES NOTED

The Publications Office has moved to Room 463, Building 159, in the Navy Yard. The office's mailing address (Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540) and phone extension (5093) remain the same. Persons calling from outside the Library should dial (202) 426-5093.

Telephone numbers listed for the Network Development Office in the July 22 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (p. 488) were misleading. Persons calling from outside the Library of Congress should dial (202) 426-5137, which is a rotary number.

LC MINORITY EMPLOYMENT, MAY 1977

ANALYSIS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT ALL PAY SYSTEMS

Category	November 1976 Number	November 1976 Percent	May 1977 Number	May 1977 Percent	Percent Change*
American Indian	4	0.1	4	0.1	0
Black	1704	36.6	1718	36.0	−0.6
Oriental	129	2.8	129	2.7	−0.1
Spanish Surnamed	35	0.7	35	0.7	0
All Other Employees	2784	59.8	2885	60.5	+0.7
Total	4656		4771		

COMPARISON OF MINORITY EMPLOYMENT AT LC BETWEEN MAY 1971 AND MAY 1977

General Schedule and Similar Pay Systems

Number and Percent Minority

	May 1971 Number	May 1971 Percent	May 1977 Number	May 1977 Percent	Net Change
GS 1-4	562	76.7	290	60.7	−16.0%
GS 5-8	639	48.1	886	53.2	+ 5.1%
GS 9-11	165	19.1	324	28.5	+ 9.4%
GS 12-13	61	12.3	124	14.9	+ 2.6%
GS 14-15	11	6.0	21	7.2	+ 1.2%
GS 16-18	1	1.6	4	4.3	+ 2.7%
Total	1439		1649		

ANALYSIS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT GENERAL SCHEDULE AND SIMILAR PAY SYSTEMS

Pay System General Schedule and Similar	Full Time Employees	Black	Percent Change*	Spanish Surnamed	Percent Change*	Oriental	Percent Change*	American Indian	Percent Change*	All Other	Percent Change*
GS 1-4	478	287	−0.3	1	−0.2	2	−0.3	0	0	188	+8.0
		60.0%		0.2%		0.4%				39.4%	
GS 5-8	1664	849	−1.0	12	0	23	−0.2	1	0	779	+1.2
		51.0%		0.7%		1.4%		0.1%		46.8%	
GS 9-11	1137	270	+0.6	11	−0.1	43	+0.2	0	0	813	−0.7
		23.7%		1.0%		3.8%				71.5%	
GS 12-13	832	65	0	6	+0.1	51	−0.2	2	0	708	+0.1
		7.8%		0.7%		6.1%		0.2%		85.0%	
GS 14-15	290	10	−0.9	3	−0.1	8	−0.1	0	0	269	+1.1
		3.4%		1.0%		2.8%				92.8%	
GS 16-18	92	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	88	0
		1.1%		1.1%		2.2%				95.6%	
Total Employees	4493	1482		34		129		3		2845	

There are 278 employees paid under wage and other systems; 238 (85.6%) are minority-group employees.

BREAKDOWN BY SEX

Pay System General Schedule and Similar	Full Time Employees	Male	Percent Change	Female	Percent Change
GS 1-4	478	207	+2.1	271	−2.1
		43.3%		56.7%†	
GS 5-8	1664	653	−0.3	1011	+0.3
		39.2%		60.8%	
GS 9-11	1137	551	+0.4	586	−0.4
		48.5%		51.5%	
GS 12-13	832	483	−0.4	349	+0.4
		58.1%		41.9%	
GS 14-15	290	233	−0.6	57	+0.6
		80.3%		19.7%	
GS 16-18	92	80	−1.9	12	+1.9
		87.0%		13.0%	
Total	4493	2207		2286	

*Indicates change since November 1976.

†November 1976 percentage for females GS 1-4 should have been 58.8%

Indian Claims Commissioner.

Vittorfranco S. Pisano, a legal specialist in the European Law Division, is teaching a course entitled "An Introduction to Contemporary Italian Institutions" offered by the Georgetown University School for Summer and Continuing Education–Summer Session. The course is a survey of Italian governmental, political, economic, and social institutions from 1945 to date. The course is also scheduled for the fall session. In conjunction with the teaching of the course, the instructor has prepared two background papers: "An Introduction to Italian Government" and "Italian Communism and NATO."

Register of Copyrights **Barbara A. Ringer** was elected an honorary member of the Special Libraries Association on June 8, during the association's conference in New York City. The citation reads in part "that the Register in no small way provides a link between the interests of special libraries and the broader domain of all library and information activities." In her work on the new copyright law, she "demonstrated her ability to familiarize herself with problems that are of special concern to special libraries."

ANNOUNCEMENT

The **George Washington University** will offer more than 60 college level courses after working hours this fall to civilian, military, Federal, and other personnel through the Federal After-Hours Education Program.

Courses offered include Accounting, Anthropology, Art, Business Administration, Economics, English, Geography, Geology, History, Humanities, International Affairs, Management, Mathematics, Oceanography, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, Sociology, Speech and Drama, and Statistics.

Tuition is $78 per semester hour and all courses are three semester hours. For further information, contact Robert W. Stewart, Jr., Field Representative, College of General Studies, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052, tel. (202) 676-7018, or the Training Office, ext. 6348.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

The Controvery Over a New Canal Treaty Between the United States and Panama. 1976. (x, 70 p.) ISBN 0-8444-0213-3. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for $5 (Stock No. 030-001-00074-5).

Library of Congress Catalogs: Chinese Cooperative Catalog. ISSN 0095-1072. 1976 (1977) Vol. 2: Hsing-Sang (800 p.) Vol. 3: Sao-Yung (783 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. for $350.

Library of Congress Catalogs: Newspapers in Microform. ISSN 0097-9627. 1976 (1977) (xii 286 p.) This is the fourth in a series of annual publications supplementing *Newspapers In Microforms, 1948-1972,* which was published in two volumes, *Foreign Countries* and *United States.* For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $16 a copy.

Monographic Series. ISSN 0093-0571. April-June 1977. (vi, 782 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service $160 for three quarterly issues and an annual cumulation.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. ISSN 0027-0288. Vol. 68, No. 6. June 1977. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents at $1.50 for single monthly issues, except June and December at $2.45, or $21.20 per year, domestic, and $27.40 per year, foreign; the index sells for $2.10 (LC 30.9: 68/5).

National Union Catalog. ISSN 0028-0348. May (xxxiv, 570 p.) Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Division, American Library Association. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service for $850 for the nine monthly issues and three quarterly cumulations only, since this is the final year of a quinquennial year.

New Serial Titles: A Union List of Serials Commencing Publication After December 31, 1949. ISSN 0028-6680. April-June 1977. (xiii, 112 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $190 for the year's subscription which consists of eight monthly and four quarterly issues, and an annual volume which cumulates one to five years.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS

The rapidly increasing interest of Americans in summer festivals is evidenced in the release of two new publications devoted to the when and where of folk celebrations, fairs, and community celebrations. *Festivals Sourcebook* (xiv, 656 p. 1977), published by Gale Research Co. is a large reference volume on over 3,800 events in the United States and Canada. Entries are arranged under 18 major subjects. Within each subject section, entries follow a state and city order. Use of the volume is facilitated by four indexes: chronological, event name, geographic, and

subject. Each event described in *Festivals Sourcebook* recurs at about the same time each year. Subtitled *A Reference Guide to Fairs, Festivals and Celebrations in Agriculture, Antiques, The Arts, Theatre and Drama, Arts and Crafts, Community, Dance, Ethnic Events, Film, Folk, Food and Drink, History, Indians, Marine, Music, Seasons, and Wildlife,* the sourcebook sells for $45 (ISBN 0-8103-0311-6).

A new and expanded directory devoted entirely to folk celebration in America is contained in the current quarterly edition of *Tradition,* compiled and published by The National Council for the Traditional Arts, Inc. The new edition contains a listing of some 1,250 events ranging from Midgett Day on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, to the Ramp Festival at Cosby, Tenn., and the many traditional gatherings, feasts, and religious ceremonies of the American Indians. *Tradition: 1977 Calendar of Festivals* is available from The National Council for the Traditional Arts, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Room 1118, Washington, D.C. 20036, $3.25. Both volumes are available for viewing in the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress.

[*Raymond L. Dockstader*]

The western Asia countries, although their populations are overwhelmingly of the Moslem faith, follow a great variety of religious movements, not only the two major forms of Islam, Sunni and Shia, but also other currents within Islam. There are followers of many Christian groups, as well as of Judaism, Hinduism, and other religions. For those who seek a clear picture of the numbers and geographical distribution of these believers, the task of finding information has commonly been a difficult one, as sources vary in the names given to some of the religious bodies and statistics are often of differing date or coverage. For these reasons, a recent Soviet publication on the topic is likely to be of value to those who seek information on the religious life of the countries of the Arabian peninsula, of the Persian Gulf, and of the Levant as a whole. It is Genrikh A. Shpazhnikov's *Religii stran Zapadnoi Azii* [Religions of the Countries of Western Asia] (Moscow, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1976. 525 p.), which provides a general section discussing each of the groups found in the region, giving an indication of the main traits of their beliefs and providing information as to their organization and relationship to other religious bodies. This is of particular use in dealing with the often confusing ties among the Christian churches of that area, some of which are autocephalous and others of which are under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of other bodies, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, or Protestant. This general section is followed by chapters for each of the nations in western Asia, with maps showing the distribution of believers and discussions of the general activity of each form of religion. In each case an effort is made to provide at least an estimate of the number of people involved, even for the quite small groups of Christians that are to be found in the countries of the Arabian peninsula. A supplement lists the major religions and their denominational branches that are to be found in the area, with an indication of where, for example, the schools of thought of Islam have their followers. There is also a statistical table summarizing the data and forms of belief for the countries. The work is based on an extensive bibliography (pp. 514-525), ranging from the *Yearbook* of the Seventh Day Adventists and the *Zhurnal* of the Moscow Patriarchate to a recent Soviet work on the educational system of Turkey. A copy of the volume (BL 1060.S56) is available in the general collections. [*Robert V. Allen*]

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

GRANT

The trustees of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation have awarded a grant of $400,000 to the **Massachusetts Historical Society**, $100,000 of which is in expendable funds to support processing, microfilming, and conservation activities over a two-year period, and $300,000 in endowment funds, the income from which will be used for similar purposes in the future. The expendable funds will be used toward meeting the matching requirements of an earlier three-year grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

COMING EVENTS

The **National Archives and Records Service** is offering two courses this fall. "Introduction to Genealogical Research," to be given on September 26-30, is a beginning course for those who would like to start family history studies or want additional training in resources and techniques. The registration fee is $50, including all materials. Further information is available from the Office of Institutional Development, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408, tel. (202) 523-3183. The next offering of "Going to the Source: An Introduction to Research in Archives" has been set for October 25-28. It is a four-day lecture and laboratory course for historians, curators, social scientists, teachers, and

graduate students. The cost, including materials, is $50, and registration is limited to 40 people. More information is available from Elsie Freivogel of the Archives' Education Division at the above address or by calling 523-3298.

The School of Library and Information Science of the State University of New York at Albany has received a grant under the Higher Education Act, Title II-B, to sponsor an **Institute on Library Service to the Adult Handicapped** on the SUNYA campus on October 9-14. The course is designed for public and academic librarians who work or will work with the handicapped. It will be co-directed by Lucille Whalen, associate dean of the school, and Joan Miller, associate in resources for the handicapped of the New York State Education Department. Participants will receive a $75 stipend but will be responsible for their own travel and living expenses. Information is available from Lucille Whalen, School of Library and Information Science, SUNY, Albany, N.Y. 12222, tel. (518) 457-8575.

The Civil Service Commission is offering a series of seminars on **"Computer/Microfilm Interfaces"** in Dallas, Tex., on October 19-21, Denver, Colo., on November 9-11, San Francisco, Calif., on November 14-15, San Diego, Calif., on December 5-7, and Washington, D.C., on January 11-13, 1978. Other offerings are also scheduled for March and July 1978. The course is open to Federal, state, and municipal government employees and will be conducted by Dataflow Systems Inc. of 7758 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md. 20014. Additional information or registration forms are available either from regional Civil Service offices or from Dataflow Systems.

"Emerging Trends in Library Organization: What Influences Change" is the theme of a conference for academic librarians sponsored by **Indiana State University** on October 20-21. The meeting is being presented by the university's Cunningham Memorial Library and will address the issues and problems of library organization. Registration will close on September 22 and is limited to 100 persons. Further information is available from Sul H. Lee, Dean of Library Services, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Ind. 47809.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Legal Briefs for Editors, Publishers and Writers is a new monthly newsletter from McGraw-Hill covering current news and offering a perspective on events concerning copyrights and related areas of libel and privacy. It is intended to assist the non-legal worker in the field in gaining important insights into the workings of the new copyright law, but is not designed to replace professional legal advice. New subscribers may receive the first two monthly issues without obligation and will also receive a special report entitled *Questions and Answers on the New Copyright Law.* Annual subscriptions are $48. Inquiries should be directed to McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

The Art Libraries Society of North America (ARLIS/NA) has issued *Standards for Staffing Art Libraries,* the first of a set of basic standards for art libraries of all kinds to be issued by ARLIS/NA. It was prepared by the Standards Committee, whose chairman is William C. Bunce, University of Wisconsin. Copies are available for 50 cents (prepaid) to cover for postage and handling from ARLIS/NA, P.O. Box 3692, Glendale, Calif. 91201.

Persons wishing to purchase *UNIMARC: Universal MARC Format* (announced in the July 22 LC *Information Bulletin,* pp. 491-492) may place their orders with the Canadian Library Association. For North American sales, orders should be directed to the association, 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E3, Canada. The price is $15.

The U.S. Senate Historical Office has recently issued *The United States Senate: A Historical Bibliography,* a 78-page booklet compiled by Senate Historian Richard A. Baker. The bibliography, which, except for dissertations, contains only references to generally available, published works, focuses on the institutional development of the Senate. It also includes the biographies and collected writings of 200 former Senators. It totals approximately 1,000 citations to books, articles, and dissertations. *The United State Senate* is for sale for $2.20 per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 052-070-04074-2).

Wellsprings of a Nation: America Before 1801, the catalog of the Bicentennial exhibition of the American Antiquarian Society held at the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum from April 19 through June 5, was published recently. The 141-page, paperbound catalog contains 57 illustrations and sells for $5 (ISBN 0-912296-13-5). Prepaid orders should be directed to the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608 University Station, Charlottesville, Va. 22903.

APPENDIX

CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Detroit, Mich., June 17-23, 1977

COUNCIL AND MEMBERSHIP

COUNCIL I

Lost in the vastness of the Cobo Hall Arena, Council I was convened on Friday, June 17, at 8:45 p.m. President Clara Jones, a resident of Detroit as well as ALA president, offered all conferees a warm welcome to the city. After adopting the rules and establishing the agenda, Council approved the minutes of the 1977 Midwinter Meeting Council session with only minor typographical changes.

President-elect Eric Moon announced nominations for the 1977-78 Budget Assembly Council representatives as follows: for at-large, Suzanne Le Barron, Effie Lee Morris, Dee Ann Ray, David L. Reich, Don D. Hendricks, Virginia Whitney, and Brooke E. Sheldon; and for chapter representatives, Cecil Beach, Barbara Bryan, Charles A. Bunge, John Carter, John Clemons, Michael Deruvo, Edward N. Howard, and Robert Plotzke.

Mr. Moon also presented the following nominations for the 1977-78 Council Committee on Committees: Elaine Albright, Jo Ann Bell, Jane Robbins Carter, Alice N. Gray, Nancy Kellum-Rose, Arnulfo Trejo, Johanna S. Wood, and Jean Anne South.

Returning to the chair, Mrs. Jones asked for volunteers to serve as election tellers and appointed Gil McNamee as chairman. After moving the president's annual report to the agenda for Council II, the body heard and accepted the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Fines and Penalties and approved the report on implementation of the 1976-77 Council motions and resolutions. Council also affirmed the reorganization plan submitted by the Library Education Division, whereby the division will be phased out and replaced by a Council Standing Committee on Library Education and committees within each division or unit. In its last action before adjournment, Council defeated a resolution on priority seating at ALA meetings submitted by Councillor Cecil Beach.

[*Judith R. Farley*]

COUNCIL II

President Clara Jones opened the second Council session on Monday morning, June 20, with a strong report on the state of the profession. Among the encouraging developments of the past year, Mrs. Jones noted the success of the Centennial Conference, the establishment of the Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship, increased Federal funding for urban libraries, provision of aid for research libraries under Title IIC of the Higher Education Act, passage, after so many years, of the omnibus copyright revision act, and the appropriation of funds for the White House Conference on Libraries.

Mrs. Jones reminded the audience that the conference is an opportunity to improve further library funding and services. ALA must mobilize and involve citizens in great numbers so that they understand as never before how important libraries are to their daily lives. "We must remember who we are," the president urged, "and use fully the great resources at our command, for librarians are in touch with the literature of civilization."

The only somber note in the report was sounded when Mrs. Jones touched briefly on "The Speaker," the film sponsored by the Office of Intellectual Freedom. This film was proving to be the most controversial issue of the conference. Mrs. Jones explained that the Executive Board first saw the film at its April meeting. Because they were disappointed that it had so little to do with libraries, and because they knew it would be distasteful to a large segment of ALA members, the board members first decided to delay release until it could be reviewed by the membership. The board reversed this decision, however, because it was afraid that the cry of censorship would be raised if release were delayed.

At the conclusion of her remarks, Mrs. Jones called upon Richard Darling to present the report of the Freedom to Read Foundation. In the Island Trees case, the foundation was unable to find any librarian with standing in the case who was willing to allow the foundation to file suit on his or her behalf. Therefore FRF is filing an *amicus curiae* brief on behalf of the students involved.

After Mr. Darling's report was accepted, President-elect Eric Moon took the chair and called on Norman Tanis as head of the Constitution and Bylaws

Committee. On the committee's recommendation, Council approved the addition of two members to COPES and the establishment of a joint Planning and Budget Assembly. In further actions, Council recognized unit boards' option to pay honoraria to editors of unit periodicals and publications, approved Document 50 endorsing legislation extending congressional designation of depository status to law school libraries. Document 52, supporting the extension of the Florence agreement protocol to nonprint materials, was approved. Several chapter councillors offered monetary thanks for the good work of the ALA Washington Office.

After a break, Council passed a motion by Betsy Hoffman "that the ad hoc committee to reorganize the policy manual be authorized to continue its work as shown by example in Document 41, including the drafting of suggested rewordings." In approving Document 46, Council obligated the association to support passage of the Equal Rights Amendment by committing future annual conferences and midwinter meetings (after 1981) only the states which have ratified ERA. Resolution 47, on prohibition of conference meetings on the Sabbath, was defeated. Council completed its agenda by postponing action on resolutions concerning equal access to information and gay rights, approved a change in the date for mailing ALA election ballots, passed a resolution to contribute $250 to IFLA to help defray costs of the 50th anniversary celebration, and referred Document 56 on nonsexist language and the ALA Bill of Rights to the Intellectual Freedom Committee. [*Judith R. Farley*]

COUNCIL III

Council III was convened by incoming President Eric Moon on Wednesday, June 22, at 2 p.m. After the agenda was established, Council Document 68 on the Association of State Library Agencies/Health and Rehabilitation Library Services Division merger proposal was considered, voted upon, and passed. Document 59, which set forth the structure and tasks of the Council Standing Committee on Library Education, was voted upon and carried. Passed also were motions resulting from Document 62 urging state library agencies and ALA chapters to plan appropriate inclusion of the principles of intellectual freedom in the agenda of all state conferences leading to the White House Conference, and motions arising from Document 65, which is a statement on legislation to control sexual abuse of minors. Also passed were Documents 49 (Membership Document 16), 55, 63 (Membership Document 14), and Membership Documents 8 and 12 which dealt with resolutions on gay rights, on prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination, to include the Leroy C. Merritt Humanitarian Fund in the ALA Handbook of Organization and Membership Form, on Ethnic Groups and the White House Conference, and commending *Booklist* for its efforts on behalf of feminist press materials.

It was voted upon and passed to accept Membership Document 7 in lieu of Council Document 48 on Free Access to Information which dealt with paying for library services in public libraries. Consideration of Document 61 on "The Speaker" took up most of the rest of the meeting. The resolution which was presented by the Black Caucus requesting that ALA remove its name from the film was turned down. A resolution was moved and accepted to the effect that the Council direct its committee on Intellectual Feeedom and the Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee to solicit and accept questions and statements from the Black Caucus which are intrinsic to the concerns and sensitivity of all black members of the Association and the membership body as a whole for incorporation in the discussion guide which accompanies the film or as a supplement to the discussion guide. A decision on which format was left to the Black Caucus. It was further resolved that an introductory statement should be devised for insertion in the issued film which will clarify the purpose of the film in the terms of its utilization for discussion and teaching purposes without the intention of offending any social or ethnic group. The statement would be submitted to the Black Caucus and to the ALA Executive Board for unanimous adoption before the print is inserted in films already distributed and in all future prints issued. This motion was accepted.

The Oral History Association applied for affiliation with ALA and was accepted. Council Document 26, as amended by Membership under Membership Document 1, providing for the divisional representation to Council was moved and carried. [*Edna E. Van Syoc*]

MEMBERSHIP MEETING I

The major part of the meeting on Sunday evening, June 19, was spent viewing and discussing the film "The Speaker," which is a film designed to produce discussion focusing on the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Whether the ALA was to endorse the film became a hotly contested issue throughout the conference.

Memorial tributes were presented by the membership and the Executive Board for Elizabeth Fast, the

newly elected chairman of LAD and a member of the staff of the Groton (Connecticut) Public Library, who died recently. The Louise Giles memorial scholarship was awarded to Patricia White Williams, Folger Library, to attend the University of Maryland Library School. The David H. Clift ALA scholarship was awarded to Daniel Lambardo, who will study reference work. Ruth D. McCrank and Lawrence J. McCrank received the American Libraries $1,000 award. *[Edna E. Van Syoc]*

MEMBERSHIP MEETING II

With a tribute to Joseph C. Shipman, director for nearly 30 years of the Linda Hall Library in Kansas City, Mo., the membership began its second meeting on Wednesday morning, June 22. A resolution in favor of divisional representation to Council was passed with an amendment that preserved the present number of councilors-at-large. Proposed language recommended by the Constitution and Bylaws Committee for bylaw changes to increase the size of COPES (Committee on Program Evaluation and Support Committee) and establish a Planning Assembly to be combined with the Budget Assembly was approved.

A resolution on "The Speaker," a newly released film produced under the sponsorship of the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee, took up nearly the rest of the morning's meeting. This reporter feels compelled to remark that what follows is only an attempt at an objective and balanced report of the intense, sharp, sometimes highly emotional, and heartfelt debate on the controversial film which was screened at the Sunday night meeting. In effect, the membership found itself considering the censorship, at least implied, of its own film on intellectual freedom. Floor debate on the resolution which asked that ALA remove its name from the film [already released to over 100 subscribing libraries] centered around its "racist content," its technical flaws as a film, and the process by which it was produced and promoted.

The film, which is accompanied by a guide to its use in teaching and discussion, must be seen to be judged. Space limitations here preclude presenting even minimum background on the film and debate. [*American Libraries* plans in-depth coverage of the film and surrounding controversey in its August issue.] After initial discussion, the Black Caucus resolution on "The Speaker" was moved as an amendment by substitution. A number of clauses on the value of the film, the issue of race relations, the negative characterization of black persons, questions relating to the process by which the film was commissioned and produced, and the film's failure to include a "mechanism for the discussion of both sides of a controversial issue" precede the resolution, which reads, "out of respect for its black members and out of a real concern for the preservation of the integrity of the Association in terms of its own Library Bill of Rights, the Black Caucus requests that the American Library Association withdraw its name from the film."

Discussion of this amendment to substitute brought many speakers to the microphones to reinforce the various issues mentioned above as well as argue against withdrawal of ALA's name. Opponents to the motion were not totally in favor of the film. Some strongly argued that by withdrawing its name ALA would be abandoning local librarians in their efforts to resist censorship and limitations on intellectual freedom. One speaker pointed out that the film had literally done its job by "inspiring the most active debate and awareness of intellectual freedom issues in memory." The executive director distributed a fact sheet to membership during the meeting which chronicled the events and decisions in initiating, producing, and promoting the film. An information document also distributed to membership was entitled "The Speaker: A Minority's Minority Assessment" and written by a member of the Intellectual Freedom Committee and the Black Caucus. The writer felt that the Intellectual Freedom Committee "has indeed produced a tool which elicits discussion." She stated that the film "is provocative, and in spite of its technical and content weaknesses, it merits more positive dialogue than it has received in our professional assessments." She concluded, "I can personally accept its release with ALA's imprimatur affixed, with greater pride than I could have accepted a replay of our professional performance in discussion on Sunday evening, had the television media been present. The film should be judged for its merits and potential usage, rather than other's opinions we feel necessary to adopt as our own, as the popular thing to do for acceptance. Each of us has a given right, under the First Amendment, to speak as individuals."

Membership finally voted down, by a vote of 385 to 197, the amendment by substitution. Further discussion of the main motion ensued with comments ranging from a description of membership's reaction to the film as "life imitating art" to the charge that ALA was not willing to take a stand on racism. It was difficult to keep the debate on any one point. Finally the main resolution was defeated by a close vote of 334 to 318.

Membership moved on to other resolutions, approving one on free access to information which asked Council to develop a policy which seeks "to make it possible for library and information service agencies which receive their major support from public funds to provide service to all people without additional fees and to utilize the latest technological developments to insure best possible access to information." A resolution requesting the executive director to "transmit to the state library agencies and to ALA's chapters with the state and White House conferences our concerns for consideration to ethnic groups, and that this communication urge them to seek wide ethnic representation from the communities" was passed with an amendment encouraging the specific participation of deaf persons as well. Following debate strongly supportive of the executive director, a resolution which implicitly would have denied him freedom to express his views was defeated. The chairman of the Future Structures for ALA Committee yielded her time to report with a request for comments on the committee's preliminary written report presented at an earlier meeting. Membership approved a SRRT Task Force on Women resolution commending *Booklist* for its efforts this year to review feminist press books on a regular basis.

Near the end of the meeting, the membership gave a standing ovation to Clara Jones for the leadership she has provided during her presidency of the Association. [*David G. Remington*]

REFERENCE AND ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

REFERENCE SERVICES IN LARGE RESEARCH LIBRARIES DISCUSSION GROUP

This group was called to order by Robert Balay, Yale University Library, on Tuesday afternoon, June 21. The theme of the discussion was "Changes in Technical Processing: Their Impact on Reference Work."

Doralyn J. Hickey, School of Library Science, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, led the discussion. She began by tracing the development of cataloging rules, with particular emphasis on the development of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. She also said that cataloging is no longer the province of technical services personnel, but also of public services personnel. Public services personnel should take an interest in the development of cataloging rule revision, since they are the people most involved with using and interpreting the information found in the catalog.

Joseph A. Rosenthal, University of California, Berkeley, spoke of the interdependence of technical services and public services. In order for these two services to be informed of each others developments, there should be a system of job rotation. This would in turn create a better understanding between the two services, and there would be an improvement in the service offered by libraries.

Eleanor Montague, University of California, Riverside, spoke of a need for a better systems design for libraries. Input for this systems design should be done by both technical services personnel and public services personnel.

A discussion followed a short recess.

[*LaVern F. Pitman*]

CATALOG USE COMMITTEE

Chairman David F. Kohl of Washington State University convened the meeting on Monday afternoon, June 20. The program was entitled "Public Service and the On-line Catalog" and consisted of presentations by Carole Weiss of Robarts Library, University of Toronto, Richard Blood of the Houston University Library School, and Pauline Atherton, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University.

The program dealt with three issues: the transitional process from the card catalog to an automated system, public service use of the OCLC data base, and the Subject Access Project of Syracuse University and its affect on on-line subject searching.

Carole Weiss, who is head of reference at Robarts Library, discussed the experience of Toronto University Library in converting its card catalog to an on-line system. The focus of her remarks was the transition process itself. Plans to convert to an on-line catalog began 15 years ago to bring together into one file, a collection of four million titles at various locations. Conversion to an on-line catalog began in 1965, and by 1967 the first Library of Congress format was adopted. In 1975 it was decided to close the card catalog within one year. Up to that time, reader services personnel, according to Miss Weiss, had not been involved in the planning. But when they realized that their primary tool was to be so radically changed, the staff decided that it had to influence that change and transistion to an on-line catalog. Reference personnel wanted a position paper on user preference for a catalog format. They initiated a user study to survey access points that most users desired as well as what kinds of information they wanted. The results of the

study showed that 37 percent preferred the computer terminal as an access point. Other users stated a preference for book catalogs, the card catalog, and a microform catalog which was the least desirable access mode.

The library then experimented with a simple on-line finding list without using full bibliographic information. They attempted an on-line public service shelflist with browsing capability and a printout of selective bibliographic features. Use was extremely high and waiting lines formed. The users, however, requested little instruction in the use of the system, and their general reaction to the on-line service showed that more terminals would have to be installed than the system could handle. The speaker stated that this failure to predict a high user reaction was one of several problems that arose in the transition process.

Two other problems which the library faced were user education and staff orientation. Library personnel had to be assured that no jobs would be lost as a result of automation, as well as being trained to use the system. A user instruction program was also initiated.

The format selected for the catalog output was a microcatalog, which, despite earlier surveys, was readily accepted by users. The catalog was arranged in four files—shelflist order, author, title, and subject. Full bibliographic data was given only to the shelflist file while others provided brief indexing statements. This separate indexing system seems to work without confusing the user and provides multiple access without the user having to know what main entry means. There are new plans to implement a circulation and inquiry system using minicomputers. The large scale use of minicomputers may provide economical on-line public access according to Miss Weiss.

The major complaint of the system has been the lack of terminals. In addition, not all material is as yet in the data base and this requires the reference staff to search more access points. There is no automated authority file or cross references in the microcatalog. Theft has not been a problem, nor have mechanical failures. User response has been enthusiastic with a minimum of instruction in the use of the system.

The program then turned from the Canadian experience to an examination of the reference potential of the OCLC data base. Richard Blood also outlined some of the practical uses of the OCLC data base as an on-line catalog. His presentation was based on data collected for an article to be published in the *Journal of Academic Librarianship*.

Mr. Blood mentioned that by 1975 there were 30,000 daily searches of the OCLC data base for non-cataloging purposes. The impact on reference services stems from the scope of the data bases and its access points. Records are searched through three indexes: title index, name index, and name-title index. He explained that using the OCLC data base as an on-line catalog provided better access in several areas. Its use can provide better access to materials in local collections. It improves physical access in the interim between cataloging and filing of cards in the catalog. Access to recent imprints not yet on file in local catalogs is facilitated. OCLC provides access to uncataloged items such as Federal publications, needing only the title reference. The records on monographic series which have been inadequately analyzed in local catalogs are improved. OCLC data base can expedite the verification of works not in a local collection. Using the data base can provide more timely access on recent imprints before current bibliographic publications are issued.

Mr. Blood also described several features of the system for the future which will increase access points. These include a name-authority file and a subject retrieval system which will allow on-line searching through the use of subject terms. He emphasized, however, that the subject retrieval system was not going to be implemented until it is assured that this will not increase response time. The implementation of an interlibrary loan communication system is seen for 1978. There will be a public service display for serials control in a simplified format. The use of so-called dumb terminals with simplified electronics omitting the unneeded text-editing feature will reduce the cost of scattering OCLC terminals at various reference points in libraries. On the whole, Mr. Blood was very optimistic in his views on the use of OCLC data bases as an on-line catalog.

The final remarks on public services and on-line catalogs were delivered by Pauline Atherton of Syracuse University School of Information Studies.

Miss Atherton, first of all, expressed dissatisfaction with current methods of subject access to materials. She bemoaned the fact that, unlike descriptive cataloging, there are no adequate rules for describing the subject matter of a book. She went on to say that several of the abstracting and indexing services which have recently become computerized data bases provide for more detailed subject information and description of the periodical literature. But not much has been done in providing better subject access to

monographs, or what she called describing the subject content of books.

These opening remarks led into a description of the Subject Access Project of which the speaker is the director. The project was initiated through a grant from the Council on Library Resources to the Syracuse University School of Information Studies. The purpose of the experiment was to enlarge the subject description contained in the MARC record by choosing words and phrases found in the table of contents or index of a monograph based on a set of selecting rules.

Experiments with on-line subject searches using the enriched records have been carried out and their results are being analyzed. Miss Atherton cited one such search as an example of how the system could work. An on-line search was carried out of a data base of several hundred works on urban planning. The objective of the search was to retrieve mongraphs containing information on citizen participation in urban planning, and make a comparison of works retrieved with MARC subject headings and those retrieved through the use of enriched MARC records. She stated that the results showed many more monographs retrieved containing information on citizen participation when the augmented MARC records were utilized. Some of these monographs contained several chapters on this special aspect and were not described in this subject content by standard MARC records. Miss Atherton emphasized the fact that the purpose of the system was not to replace MARC subject records in the data base, but to augment and enrich the MARC records so that the user can make more specific searches. [*James D. Poe*]

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES

PLANNING COMMITTEE SUBGROUP

The Subcommittee on Goals, Priorities, and Structures of the ACRL Planning Committee met on Friday morning, June 17. Its purpose was to review the semifinal draft of a report the ad hoc group plans to submit to the board of ACRL during the next Midwinter Meeting.

This document had been prepared by members of diverse backgrounds. Chairman LeMoyne W. Anderson is director of libraries of Colorado State University. Subcommittee member Mary Louise Cobb of the College of William and Mary is vice chairman of the ACRL College Libraries Section and a member of the board of ACRL. Ellsworth G. Mason is head of special collections at the University of Colorado at Boulder. James O. Wallace, community college representative, is affiliated with the community college system of San Antonio, Tex. James Humphry III, vice president of the H. W. Wilson Co., is a past president of ACRL. Gustave A. Harrer, director of libraries, University of Florida, is the representative of research libraries.

Mr. Anderson guided a working session during which attention was focused upon three major issues—clarification of the responsibilities of ACRL, streamlining its organization, and encouraging the use of task-oriented committees. Reflecting efforts underway throughout ALA to develop tighter, more responsive division structure, the subcommittee was confronted by one omnipresent problem: how to reduce direct administrative participation and yet generate increased membership activity.

Since the fall of 1973, when it was established by ACRL president Norman Tanis, the subcommittee has been charged with several interrelated responsibilities. The first of these was to describe the changing environment of research and post-secondary education; the second, to identify the issues and problems relating to information and library service in this environment; the third, to determine the appropriate way for an association such as ACRL to respond to these issues and problems.

As stated in the semifinal draft of its report, dated December 1976, the purpose of the subcommittee is to develop a series of positions on the goals, priorities, and structure of ACRL with attention to special areas. The first is to facilitate the planning process by providing a focal point by delineating goals and objectives; the second, to provide a framework allowing each section to develop its own goals; the third, to suggest ways to coordinate policy and management of ACRL; the fourth, to develop a means of recognizing and responding to emerging trends in society. The last is the planning for continuing evaluation of all ACRL activities.

The subcommittee members have undertaken a review of all literature pertaining to ACRL, a survey of its membership to determine composition and opinions, and hearings and conferences with ACRL officers. They have analyzed data and processed and organized their information. They have described their findings and made recommendations, incorporating both into a final report.

Data gathered by random sample was assessed and stratified by geographic area. Tabulation of this data

has played a prominent role in obtaining a profile of ACRL's diffuse membership. Therefore, when this subcommittee met, its members regarded themselves as a group whose identity and points of view had become known.

The report observes that institutions of higher education face long-term prospects of a shifting and uncertain market for their graduates and diminishing financial support for their programs. Their libraries are recognized as confronting a rapidly changing situation. For example, collection development, a remarkable growth area of the 1960s, has been severely curtailed in recent years, especially where periodicals are concerned. The report adds that the expansion of library buildings is approaching a standstill. The new economic and social environment of the academic and independent research library, the report observes, necessitates resource sharing through networks, highly selective collection development, and the remote storage of materials.

Against this background, subcommittee members have reiterated ACRL's goals–to promote the development and use of library resources and services in college and research libraries, the development of rewarding career conditions for librarians, and research and post-secondary librarianship.

All present agreed with a proposal to increase the importance and visibility of libraries in the world of research and post-secondary education. They decided, however, to reexamine a suggestion to develop and establish accreditation procedures for research and academic libraries. Objectives to develop standards and methods of evaluation for all components of libraries remained unchanged. Unchanged also were mandates to promote cooperation in the sharing of library resources, expertise, and technology, and to expand cooperative efforts with other professional organizations. Members discussed implications of their proposal to promote the development of rewarding, lifelong career conditions for librarians. They considered qualifying the statement by adding "among which is faculty status." Three other objectives remained unchanged: to strengthen education and promote continuing education for research and post-secondary librarianship; to promote professional study and research through a strongly supported publishing program; and to promote research in library-related areas of subject-oriented professional organizations.

Among the priorities advocated by the subcommittee was the launching of a vigorous campaign to increase membership. It recommend augmenting direct communications from ACRL headquarters on a periodic basis with members and, occasionally, with all college and research librarians. The subcommittee believes that ACRL should promote local meetings of its members either in formal regional chapters or in scheduled state or geographic area gatherings. It would like to see ACRL develop guidelines, information packages, and a pool of consulting experts to help librarians strengthen their standing and resources within parent organizations.

Two priorities reviewed by members were directly related to suggestions about future structural change in ACRL. A proposal to appoint an ACRL executive secretary was dropped. A suggestion to simplify and reduce in size the Council and Board of Directors was rewritten to refer only to the latter. Elimination of the word "Council" from statements on priorities continued in statements on structure. The Council had originally been conceived as a matrix from which the board would be generated. Members present, however, preferred the idea of a small board and considered the advantages and disadvantages of having it directly elected by the membership. At issue was the problem of accommodating section interests while keeping the board close to all participants in ACRL. If sections were added and if the current chairman and vice chairman/chairman-elect automatically were to become members of the board there would be, subcommittee members observed, a potential for uncontrolled growth. What was uncontrolled, they added, might also be unrepresentative, as the size of membership within these sections varies greatly. James O. Wallace suggested that the formal relationship between sections and the Board of Directors be clearly defined.

The chairman observed that a small board with its implicit restriction of wide-ranging participation gives standing committees additional importance as contact points for concerned members with distinct professional interests. He noted, however, that the Association of Research Libraries, of which he is a board member, has abolished all commissions and is turning toward task-oriented ad hoc committees. Mary Louise Cobb reported similar changes occurring within the College Libraries Section.

Members present advocated retaining standing committees while instituting required periodic review. Commissions would be expected to submit regular reports addressed to their specific charge. They would exist because of ACRL's recognized interest in providing continuity and current insight in the study of areas such as publications, buildings, standards, tech-

nology, conferences, services, research, collections, continuing education, and personnel. Ad hoc committees, they agreed, would be used more fully and more often. [*Joan F. Higbee*]

ART SECTION

The Art Section's Saturday morning meeting was chaired by Alan Fern, director of the Research Department of the Library of Congress, and was devoted to a discussion of libraries as information resources for the collection and production of the graphic arts. The panel consisted of Ellen Sharp, curator of prints and drawings at the Detroit Institute of Arts (where the meeting was held); Lauris Mason, art dealer in Glen Head, N.Y., and compiler of several reference works on prints; Stanley Rosenthal, printmaker and professor at Wayne State University; and section chairman Mary Ashe of the Art and Music Department of the San Francisco Public Library.

The purpose of the meeting was to provide librarians with information on how to aid patrons with questions about prints. The panel also discussed the print as a finished art object and the print as a process of making multiple copies.

Ellen Sharp of the Detroit Institute of Arts described questions most frequently asked in her department—to identify a print, to appraise a print or a print collection, where to have a print framed, and how to care for a print. She said that many queries come by telephone, but, in the cases of print identification, owners are requested to make appointments to bring unframed prints in for inspection. The Detroit institute, however, does not make estimates of value or appraisals and refers the print owner to a dealer or an art appraiser. The institute does have dealer catalogs and information on auction prices that it will share with print owners. The institute's paper conservation laboratory will provide conservation aid for a fee.

Lauris Mason spoke on developing a print reference library collection. In order to develop such a collection the library should buy catalogues raisonnées, auction, dealer, and museum catalogs, historical surveys, technical studies on print making, and books on conservation. In addition, it should maintain clipping files containing obituaries and such information as exhibition notices.

Stanley Rosenthal said that there has been great technological change in printmaking in the last 25 years and that there has been proliferation of technological approaches to printmaking. Therefore, the library should undertake to provide the printmaker with books on techniques. The librarian can consult with printmakers at the local level—at local colleges or universities—about useful books for the printmaker in the library collection.

Mary Ashe said that at the San Francisco Public Library there are also many requests for identification and evaluation of prints. Very frequently she has to refer patrons to sources of information outside the library.

During the question-and-answer period the following topics were discussed: original prints in books, restrikes, and the importance of plates, blocks, and stones in addition to prints and books dealing with prints in library and museum collections.

A question about the custody of books illustrated with original prints led to a lively discussion about the practice of removing plates from books for sale, and the difficulties this presents to the collector and librarian when they try to identify such prints away from their original context.

At a luncheon in the Detroit Institute of Arts following the morning session, Donald L. Mason, retired chief art investigator of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, spoke on the theft and recovery of works of art and on desirable security arrangement. He also described a new service he is starting to record art thefts as they occur and to report them widely to the professional dealers, museums, and libraries likely to be affected. [*Alan Fern* and *Berta Lou Clarke*]

SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION

The chairman of the meeting on Saturday morning, June 18, was George C. Jerkovich of the Watson Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence. Also present on the panel were Tanja Lorković, University of Iowa; Anna Stuliglowa, Cornell University; Stanley Humenuk, Western Illinois University; and Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University. The general topic of the meeting was the future of Slavic and East European collections in the United States and Canada. Special areas for discussion included subject analysis and classification, the purpose and need of Slavic collections in North America, collection development, and the role of microforms.

In the initial presentation, Tanja Lorković reported on the activities of the Committee on Problems of Access and Control of Slavic and East European Materials, and on the recent development in classification and cataloging. The area of concentration has been the work to update classification schemes which reflect the political situations of pre-World War I Eastern Europe. The major developments in Library

of Congress classification have been the completion of the DK4000 scheme for Poland, and the DB2000 schedule for Czechoslovakia which is still awaiting approval by the Subject Cataloging Division. A new area of expansion which is still very much in the planning stage is a new scheme for Yugoslavia. The committee expressed general satisfaction with the DK4000 schedule for Poland. A very important change in cataloging has been the conversion of Polish place names from German to the vernacular.

Mrs. Lorković reported that the committee had been informed that the Library of Congress plans no further major work in Slavic classification in the immediate future, until the new building permits more space for expanding the staff. She stated that the committee will continue to press for changes, especially in the adoption of the term Soviet Union as the subjects heading for the U.S.S.R. Lorković asserted that the committee would support a split file solution to the problem of the massive workload generated by such a change. It was felt that the Library of Congress should make this major change before the 1980 projected closure of the card catalog in favor of the machine-readable file.

The second presentation was a statement on the future purpose and need for Slavic and East European collections in North American libraries, presented by Stanley Humenuk. Mr. Humenuk spoke of past needs for a means of easing the transition of immigrants from a Slavic culture into the mainstream of North American life without the cultural shock. He spoke of new needs of second and third generation Slavs and East Europeans for whom there has been a reawakening of interest in their cultural heritage and historical past. Mr. Humenuk described the Slavic world as a dynamically changing region in cultural, political, and technological terms, and proposed Slavic and East European collections as a means of monitoring that changing world.

Mr. Humenuk offered the pump-priming theory for Slavic and East European collection development: promoting use, which in turn creates demand, which means more support. In the area of Slavic librarianship this will require a sound knowledge of the book trade, languages, and subject fields. Public relations will play a key role in establishing communications between Slavic librarians, the book trade, and the public.

From the standpoint of library automation, solutions will have to be found to the problems concerning the use of the Cyrillic alphabet and transliteration, as well as the effect of punctuation and diacritics on michine-readable bibliographic files. Automation will also require Slavic librarians knowledgeable in machine-readable bibliographic information both at the indexing and the reference stages, especially in the formulation of search strategies that will ensure fast and accurate retrieval of Slavic and East European materials.

Anna Stuliglowa spoke concerning the factors affecting the growth and content of Slavic collection development. She cited the state of the economy and its effect on the academic community, staff availability, scholarly interest, cooperation among libraries, and the nature of the book trade as the more important. Miss Stuliglowa focused her remarks on library staff and its effect on collection development.

Often collection development is seen as the domain of the book selector or the acquisitions librarian. But in collection development, the speaker felt that catalogers and reference specialists should play a role in the acquisition of Slavic and East European materials. She emphasized the premise that Slavic librarians should attempt to look at the broader picture rather than just at their own specific jobs. Contact and communication with others in Slavic area studies should be promoted in order to solve problems in collection development.

The final presentation, by Wojciech Zalewski, dealt with the impact and importance of microforms in Slavic and East European collections. Mr. Zalewski alluded to the special problem of the nature of the materials, bibliographic control, and the Slavic microform trade and market. He raised the question of planning systematic collection development on a national scale, given the existence of some three million titles in Slavic microforms and the extensive microfilm projects in the Soviet Union. Mr. Zalewski pointed out that approximately 15 percent of these titles are within the scope of Slavic and East European collections (about 450,000 titles). He suggested that the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies could cooperate in providing information on areas which need development, and that libraries with Slavic and East European collections should identify their areas of coverage. This would create a general picture of the areas of strengths and the areas which need to be developed. Mr. Zalewski referred to the fact that the decay process of paper manufacture since the late 1800s has greatly accelerated the need to develop research microform collections in Slavic and East European studies.

Other problems which Mr. Zalewski brought out dealt with the microform trade and export limits

existing in Eastern Europe, bibliographic control, and the cost of microfilming individual monographs. Publishers' bibliographic information, in many instances, is very poor, and cataloging procedures vary from library to library. The expense of microfilming individual titles is prohibitive, and therefore, the trend seems to be in the marketing of broad scale projects. Mr. Zalewski closed with the suggestion that more cooperation with Soviet libraries is necessary in developing microform collections. [*James D. Poe*]

PROGRAM MEETING

The Association of College and Research Libraries met on Saturday afternoon, June 17, in the arena of Cobo Hall. After introduction of new officers and staff and mention of the call for papers for the first ACRL national conference in Boston, Mass., on November 8-11, the members heard an address by Stephen K. Bailey, acting president, American Council on Education, on "The Future of College and Research Libraries: A Washington Perspective." The brevity of his paper was exceeded by its breadth; those wishing a fuller exposition of his views than this summary should consult his *The Purposes of Education* (Bloomington, Ind., Phi Delta Kappa, 1976).

The following observations were among the points he made. Librarians will increasingly need training in administrative and management skills—and unless they can persuade politicians to budget for book price increases, the future will be grim indeed.

The new technologies will advance but less rapidly than predicted because of their cost and the difficulty of fitting unconventional knowledge into conventional access and retrieval systems.

Higher education and its libraries will continue to perform three functions: dissemination of existing knowledge to specialists and, he hoped, to generalists; creation of new knowledge and criticism; and provision of custodial care for unemployed youth. Despite decreases in the college age population, the need for this function will increase with expanding mechanization.

To maintain and improve its credibility with policy makers, education must reduce its preoccupation with trivia and emphasize helping people live better by learning to live with predictable changes and, where possible, shape these changes by creative engagements. Included in the predictable changes were an increase in average life span, increased leisure owing to shorter work hours and earlier retirement, and a greater need for effective participation in the social systems of which one is a member. The creative engagements to be learned if boredom and despair are to be avoided were mastery of the mundane and bureaucratic details of existence, self improvement to enjoy one's individuality, and competence in the political arts. For libraries this could take the form of reviewing holdings and book lists so they better reflect topics and courses relevant to the future lives of students and in enhanced provision of guidance and browsing facilities for those who want to see the whole as well as the parts.

In response to a question, he emphasized that in the competition for Federal resources there is no self-evident virtue to education; educators must make their needs known or lose their share of such resources to those who do so effectively. Our representatives cannot be responsive to unstated needs; communication by all available means is essential.

[*James Agenbroad*]

RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS SECTION

On Sunday afternoon, June 19, this section, in conjunction with its two committees, the Manuscript Collections Committee and the Continuing Education Committee, sponsored a program, "Marking Rare Books and Manuscripts: Safeguard or Defacement." Vesta Lee Gordon, the Manuscript Collections Committee chairman, presided. The first speaker, Susan Thompson, assistant professor in the School of Library Service at Columbia University, distinguished two philosophies of librarianship—the collector librarian, and the disseminator of content who strives to reach the largest number of readers. Randolph Adams, author of "Librarians as Enemies of Books," is the classic example of the collector librarian. In the face of mounting threats of theft the collector librarian may have to rethink his position. Mrs. Thompson then provided an historical overview of library marking, commenting on specific techniques used over the centuries. Noting that there has been little research on marking in rare book libraries, she discussed the available literature on the topic.

The second speaker, Kenneth Rendell, manuscript dealer from Newton, Mass., is convinced that manuscripts in libraries must be marked to prove ownership in the event of theft. In his view books and manuscripts frequently are taken by people who have no intention of selling them. In proof of this he evidenced the many manuscripts which are stolen and never come on the market. A knowledge of the pyschological factors would be useful in developing techniques to deter such thefts, which are often made by people familiar with a library who do not view

their actions as thefts. Mr. Rendell called upon libraries to mark books and manuscripts in the same place consistently. If such a policy were implemented, book and manuscript dealers could examine a single place for indications that marks had been deleted or removed. This idea was the subject of considerable discussion in the ensuing question-and-answer period and was brought up at the section's Executive Committee meeting the following day. The incoming section chairman, Terry Belanger, will appoint a working group to investigate the matter further. Mr. Rendell also advocated, as a psychological deterrent, making thefts of rare books and manuscripts a criminal matter which would be handled by police, not library personnel. Covering up thefts in libraries should be a dismissable offense.

The final speaker, Frazer G. Poole, assistant director for preservation, Library of Congress Administrative Department, considered a number of techniques libraries have employed to mark rare books and manuscripts–punching, perforating, embossing, and visible ink. He identified the characteristics of an ideal marking ink and announced that the Library of Congress had developed an ink satisfying all the requirements. To forestall attempts to eradicate the ink, the Library of Congress will not divulge its chemical composition. Bottles of the ink can be obtained by writing to the Assistant Director for Preservation, Administrative Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. Further information on the ink, its application, and on other aspects of Mr. Poole's talk can be found in "Marking Manuscripts," No. 4 in the series of Preservation Leaflets developed by the Library of Congress Preservation Office. Copies of the leaflet are available from the above address. [*William Matheson*]

NETWORK ADVISORY GROUP

Alphonse Trezza, executive director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), presented the introductory remarks at an open meeting of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Group, which was held on Saturday morning, June 18, during the Annual Conference of the American Library Association. NCLIS and the Library of Congress have been working closely on the various segments of a national library and information service network but need opinions and reactions from the profession to ensure that their requirements are included in these efforts. This meeting was an attempt by the members of the Network Advisory Group to describe the work and the thinking that have gone into the initial considerations for the national library bibliographic network.

A revised version of the preliminary edition of a library network planning document had been prepared by the advisory group for distribution at this meeting. Entitled *Toward a National Library and Information Service Network: The Library Bibliographic Component*, this paper has been revised after its initial public distribution earlier this spring. (Copies are available by request from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service, Subscriber Accounts Unit, Navy Yard Annex, Building 159, Washington, D.C. 20541.)

Mr. Trezza then introduced Roderick G. Swartz, state librarian, Washington State Library, who served as moderator for the program. The first speaker was Henriette D. Avram, director of the Library of Congress Network Development Office, who described the background leading to the formation of the Network Advisory Group. In 1975, the Library of Congress commissioned a study to determine what its role should be in the evolving national network. This study, which was conducted by Lawrence F. Buckland of Inforonics, Inc., with a grant received from NCLIS, compared the Library's planned and operational services with the requirements of libraries, library systems, and computerized library networks. Preliminary results indicated that while the respondents felt that bibliographic services provided by the Library of Congress were by and large sufficient, they also cited the urgent need for the Library to provide the major coordinating role in the development of the network.

Based on these findings and the pace of development in automated systems and networks, the Network Development Office was established early in 1976 so that the Library could participate more actively in these network activities. In the spring of 1976, Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh invited senior representatives from several library systems and networks to meet in Washington to explore informally the possibility for increased cooperation and coordination. At the next meeting, Mr. Welsh asked that this group act in an advisory capacity to the Network Development Office, and the name of this group became known as the Network Advisory Group. (Summaries of these meetings have been included in the LC *Information Bulletin* for September 24,1976, and January 14, and May 27, 1977.)

At its second meeting, the Network Advisory

Group began the preparation of the working paper, with refinements added at each subsequent meeting based on individual and collective comments from the advisory group and outside comments after the initial public distribution of the March 1977 version. While recognizing the equal importance of the other components of the total network—the information community with its abstracting and indexing services, publishers, and so on, and the library resource sharing component including collection development and interlibrary loan—the advisory group placed the first priority on the library bibliographic component since the basic purpose of this component is to make known what resources are available.

The advisory group expects to initiate work on the library resource sharing component as soon as possible so that development of this component is not out of phase with the other components. Mrs. Avram reported that the Network Development Office has also begun some preliminary discussions with publishers and abstracting and indexing services, and these efforts will be coordinated with the Network Advisory Group.

At the last meeting of the Network Advisory Group, Mr. Welsh announced the establishment of a Network Advisory Committee to carry on the work of the advisory group. The announcement was carried in the May 6 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin.* The membership has been expanded to include five other institutions or organizations, and various observers and consultants will be appointed as required. All meetings of the Network Advisory Group have been funded by the Council on Library Resources.

The next member of the advisory group, H. Paul Schrank, chief librarian of the University of Akron and chairman and president of the Board of the Ohio College Library Center, discussed his views of the goals, objectives, and functions of the national library and information service network and its library bibliographic component. Mr. Schrank felt that the goals and objectives in the paper should have related more specifically to the library bibliographic component because some of these goals and objectives have already been stated in the program document issued by NCLIS on the total network. The section of the paper relating to functions are directed specifically toward the library bibliographic component, and Mr. Schrank placed a high priority on the function concerned with research and development activities leading toward the attainment of a national library bibliographic network.

Three members of the advisory group, Ronald F. Miller, David C. Weber, and Eleanor Montague, presented the tasks identified in the paper for the network coordinating agency, the operational units of the Library of Congress, and other network-organizations. Mr. Miller, executive director of the California Library Authority for Systems and Services and former director of the New England Library and Information Network, discussed the tasks outlined for the network coordinating agency in the near term, approximately the next three years. The first task, the design of a technical network configuration or architecture, has been started and would be described in greater detail by a later speaker. The second task deals with the role of authority files in building a coherent bibliographic control system. The methodology to conduct such a study has been completed recently, and this will form the basis for a proposal for funding of the study. Principal work on the methodology was performed with funds from NCLIS for contractual support by Edwin Buchinski of the National Library of Canada, under the general direction of the Library of Congress Network Development Office.

Another task identified by the Network Advisory Group is to determine the legal and organizational structure of the library bibliographic component. Such a task encompasses the determination of the sources for funding, the legal basis (with the necessary enabling legislation), the organizational structure and management, the location, the membership, and the governance. A subcommittee of the Network Advisory Group, consisting of representatives from NCLIS, the Council on Library Resources, the Library of Congress, the Council for Computerized Library Networks, and the Ohio College Library Center, has been formed and will hold its first meeting in July to begin this effort. The last task described by Mr. Miller dealt with the specification of the configuration of the national data base, including its location, composition, and access. This effort would encompass bibliographic, authority, and location data bases, and because this task is directly related to the task on network authority files, the proposed study on the role of the authority files will include the design of the data base configuration.

Mr. Weber, director of libraries at Stanford University, began his discussion of the tasks identified for the operational units of the Library of Congress with a summary of the Buckland study mentioned earlier by Mrs. Avram. (A summary of the preliminary results of this study was also included as Appendix 2 of the network planning paper.) Based on these findings

and on the suggestions from the advisory group and other experts in the field, several tasks for the operational units of the Library of Congress, for example, its Processing Department and MARC Development Office, have been isolated. While all of the tasks have a high priority, one of them, the upgrading of the Library's hardware and software configuration should be given the highest priority for implementation because virtually all the other tasks or projects are dependent on having adequate computer support. Mr. Weber also quoted a statement from the network paper: "As a single organization, the Library of Congress has by far the largest amount of work to accomplish because of the magnitude and complexity of its bibliographic system. It, nevertheless, must find the means—equipment, funding, staff, and possibly legislation—to operate an efficient and effective dedicated system that will constitute a significant node in the proposed network. The Network Advisory Group wishes to add its endorsement of LC's efforts to obtain the necessary funding and staff to carry out these tasks."

The category of tasks related to other network organizations was described by Mrs. Montague, director of libraries at the University of California, Riverside, and former director of the Western Interstate Library Coordinating Organization. Actually, only one task to define the role of state and multistate networks in the library bibliographic component has been identified because the advisory group felt that it would be premature to go into much detail at this time. As work progresses on this task, other tasks will undoubtedly be identified, and the impetus for this effort should be from the state and multistate networks rather than from the Network Advisory Group. Other tasks would also be added as other components of the total network begin to integrate their work with the library bibliographic component. The Council for Computerized Library Networks has appointed a subcommittee to prepare a draft statement on the role of state and multistate networks.

The last speaker reported on the progress of the Network Technical Architecture Group (NTAG), which was established by the Network Advisory Group to design the technical network configuration or architecture for the library bibliographic component. William D. Mathews, assistant director for systems, New England Library and Information Network, and a member of NTAG, described its principal activities which have been divided into two basic projects. The first project to link bibliographic utilities is further divided into three phases: Phase 1, to link utilities to the Library of Congress using current protocols; Phase 2, to upgrade these links to use standard protocols adopted by the NCLIS/NBS Task Force on Computer Network Protocols and by national and international standards organizations; and Phase 3, to provide bidirectional interconnections with each other and the Library of Congress. The second project relates to the configuration of the national data base, which was described earlier by Mr. Miller. While the precise role of NTAG in this effort is not yet known, the design of the network architecture and the configuration of the data base are closely related so that the work should proceed in tandem. (More detailed descriptions of NTAG activities have been included in the minutes of its meetings, which appear in the LC *Information Bulletin* on a periodic basis.) In response to a question from the floor, Mr. Mathews said that NTAG has concentrated only on on-line transmission of data. The NCLIS/NBS Task Force on Computer Network Protocols has also concentrated on on-line transmission but has not ignored bulk transfer methods such as facsimile transmission and tape.

At the close of the program, several other questions were posed by the audience, including one on the role that vendors and commercial services would play in the library bibliographic component. Mrs. Avram said that while this problem had not been addressed specifically, the advisory group has recognized the importance of this segment of the information community and does expect to include this in its deliberations on the legal and organizational structure. Another question dealt with the role of the Network Advisory Group in terms of furthering research and development activities required for the network. It was pointed out that while the advisory group itself was not actively engaged in research and development activities, it has established at least one body, the Network Technical Architecture Group, to address a particular task that will involve substantial research and development efforts over the years. The other three tasks identified for the network coordinating agency will also generate considerable research, particularly in the technical area. [*Lenore S. Maruyama*]

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

FEDERAL DOCUMENTS TASK FORCE

The membership meeting of the task force was held Tuesday morning, June 21, LeRoy Schwarzkopf pre-

siding. The first item to be discussed was the introduction of bills in both the U.S. House and Senate to allow for the designation of the libraries of all accredited law schools as depositories for Federal publications. This has generally broad support, but some members present expressed doubts that many law libraries would be eager to meet the standards for public access and service that are required of depository libraries. It was also noted that some law libraries are already depositories by virtue of Congressional designation, and that this law would change the nature of their designation, thus allowing for further designations by Members of Congress to fill the vacancies.

The full task force accepted and approved the resolution by the Work Groups on Government Operations and Depository Libraries supporting the designation of accredited law school libraries as Federal depositories.

Several reports from related organizations were heard. The Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, 15 librarians serving three-year terms, with five renewed each year, and appointed by the Public Printer to advise him on the role of the Superintendent of Documents, announced their fall meeting, on October 16-18, at the Holiday Inn in Crystal City, Arlington, Va. The group recently has been most concerned with the law library depository legislation and with revision of the guidelines for depository libraries.

The ALA Interdivisional Public Documents Committee has drafted a resolution to ALA that the committee be either abolished or redefined, as in recent years GODORT has assumed most of its concerns. The draft includes a provision that viable subcommittees be absorbed by GODORT.

The IFLA Section on Official Publications has invited GODORT to submit a paper on public access to official publications, and on the history and description of the U.S. depository library system. LeRoy Schwarzkopf will prepare the paper for delivery by Nathan Einhorn, Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress, and U.S. representative to the IFLA meeting in Brussels this fall.

There were brief statements from members of the Kansas, Kentucky, and Texas state library associations that government documents roundtables have been established in each of those organizations.

After some discussion, Jeanne Isacco, coordinator-elect of the roundtable, agreed to try to arrange for the U.S. Bureau of the Census to present its workshops on the Economic and Demographic Censuses as preconferences at next year's conference.

The GODORT election results were given: Jeanne Isacco, coordinator; Barbara Smith, assistant coordinator; and Judy Meyers, secretary.

[*Everett Johnson*]

FDTF PROGRAM MEETING

At the June 21 program meeting of the Federal Documents Task Force, a panel made the first public presentation of a unique and complete overview of Government Printing Office (GPO) publications and sales programs, illustrated with on-the-scene slides and moderated by William J. Barrett, deputy assistant public printer.

Dave Farber, director, Office of Publication, Department of Commerce, traced the origins of a publication within a Federal agency, detailing the clearance forms, editorial and graphics work, and the agency's interface with GPO.

James L. Payne, superintendent of planning services at GPO, continued tracing the life of the same publication from reception of the manuscript into GPO to negotiation of accounts and contracts, determination of sales potential, size of printing, inclusion as depository copy, and technical printing.

Mr. Barrett next detailed the operation of the Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs), which purchases copies from the Public Printer like any other customer. SuDocs has converted much of its operation to an effective on-line computer system, enabling it to streamline its massive sales operation, handling everything from control of excess stock to customer problems.

Jeanne Isacco, a librarian with the Records Branch of GPO, presented an analysis of the new *Publications Reference File.* The PRF is a weekly, microfiche catalog listing everything currently for sale by SuDocs, a books in print for SuDocs materials. In contrast, the *Monthly Catalog* is like a *National Union Catalog* of everything that is sent to depository libraries. The PRF also designates exhausted titles for a one-year period. Access is by GPO stock number, SuDocs class number, title, agency, series, keywords or phrases, and subject. At present libraries must request each PRF desired since a standing order is not yet possible.

William Barrett concluded the session with an overview of current expansion and upgrading of book stores nationwide. [*John R. James*]

FDTF WORK GROUPS ON ACQUISITION PROBLEMS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

The combined membership meeting of these two

groups was held Monday morning, June 20, Maggie Johnson presiding. The first item discussed was the update of the 1974 list of jobbers for government publications, to be published shortly in *Serials Librarian,* and perhaps also in *Special Libraries* and in *Documents to the People,* the GODORT newsletter.

The *Publications Reference File,* described as a documents in print sales list for GPO, is being distributed on microfiche to those depository libraries which have elected to receive it. There is some lag in the distribution: the file for February is the latest to have been received by the participating libraries. Jeanne Isacco, Records Branch, GPO, explained this as a consequence of the depository selection process, and assured the librarians that once distribution is normalized, receipts will be current. She noted that, although the file is reproduced at a 48x ratio, it can be read on a 24x reader, and that interchangeable 48x grids are available from commercial suppliers.

In response to a request that GPO produce a separate fiche for the PRF containing the new entries only for each month, to be used as a selection aid, Miss Isacco promised to explore the possibilities.

The *Selective List of U.S. Government Publications* was discussed; its various uses, problems, and possible improvements. It was noted that the possibility of the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service offering cards on a subscription basis for all items in the *List* would be especially useful to smaller libraries which do not use the *Monthly Catalog* as their primary selection tool.

Stuart Greenberg, GPO Library, announced that the serial supplement to the *Monthly Catalog* is out, and that entries had been converted from the format customary in the February *Appendix* to the CONSER format for input into OCLC, and that the format had been modified for increased content for GPO purposes.

There was discussion of non-GPO imprints listed in the *Monthly Catalog,* and the effects of the proposal to provide depository distribution of these titles on microfiche. This proposal has found wide acceptance as a means of supplying these often elusive items.

The question was raised of a possible monthly cumulation of the index to the *Monthly Catalog,* produced by automation and distribution on microfiche. This was generally agreed to be a splendid idea, and GPO representatives present thought that perhaps it could be done. [*Everett Johnson*]

FDTF WORK GROUPS ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

The membership meeting of these two groups was held Monday afternoon, June 20, LeRoy Schwarzkopf presiding. In his review of recent developments at the Federal level, Mr. Schwarzkopf noted that in the controversies over both the ownership of papers and tapes produced by government officials in the course of their official duties, and over the copyright eligibility of publications and tapes produced in whole or in part with Federal funds, the trends and decisions have been largely that these items are in the public domain and not subject to private control. In both areas, however, definitions are vague and controversy continues.

The Office of the Federal Register has been attempting to make both the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations* easier to use. A suggestion to print a synopsis in a different type face before each entry is being considered. A thesaurus of indexing terms is being developed, and an experimental edition has been published for comments. The office is as well conducting regional workshops in the use of FR and CFR.

Summaries of comments on proposed guidelines and standards for depository libraries have been forwarded to the Depository Library Council. GPO hopes soon to complete the first inspections, and then to be able to inspect depository libraries regularly on a three-year cycle. The *Manual of Instructions* for depository libraries will be revised in the near future.

In a discussion of problems of selection and deselection, GPO plans to send annually to each depository library a print-out list of items sent, for each library to examine and add to or delete from their previous selections. Depository librarians present felt that one year was too long an interval, and a resolution was passed asking GPO to send such print-outs at six-month intervals. Mr. Schwarzkopf noted that a list of discontinued classes was published in 1958 which indicated which series had ceased publication and which were merely no longer distributed by GPO.

Stuart Greenberg of the GPO Library noted that, as a consequence of GPO plans to distribute non-GPO imprints in microfiche to depository libraries, the current accumulation of some 5,300 titles will be 80 percent reduced.

A resolution was passed to support legislation currently under consideration in the Congress to designate the libraries of accreditated law schools as depository libraries. A similar resolution had been

adopted by ALA Council earlier in the conference.
[*Everett Johnson*]

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ROUND TABLE

PROGRAM

Papers presented at the IRRT program meeting, held on June 19, and chaired by Mohammed M. Aman, dean of the Palmer Graduate Library School, Long Island University, emphasized ALA's revived commitment to international activities, especially to programs sponsored by IFLA.

Robert Vosper of UCLA, a vice president of IFLA, speaking on "The Future of IFLA and ALA," observed that one result of the restructuring of IFLA would be to give greater prominence to professional concerns, with the fundamental structure established along ALA lines and providing for functional and type-of-library units. Vosper pointed to the rising importance of Third World members—with some 59 of 98 countries represented in IFLA in 1977 belonging to the "developing countries" category (as against only 15 of 52 countries in 1970). IFLA will therefore continue to emphasize regional activities of concern to librarians in these countries; for example, a preconference institute in Antwerp this fall will address problems of regional resource sharing in Third World countries.

Robert Wedgeworth, executive director of ALA, next traced the relationship between the two organizations on a talk on "ALA and IFLA". He emphasized, however, that the growing awareness of the need to coordinate at the national level the international activities of librarians, information scientists, and archivists, and the acceptance of the broad concept of an "information community," had led to closer relationships among ALA, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association, especially in IFLA activities.

Frank E. McKenna, executive director, Special Libraries Association, underscored the same point in his presentation on "Restructuring the SLA in IFLA," stating that librarians must have "intranational cooperation before effective international cooperation" can be achieved. He observed that while SLA had been a member of IFLA since 1949, there had been continuing problems of representation to the IFLA General Council. Such would no longer be the case with the creation in 1976 of the Special Libraries Division of IFLA. The new sections of this division include Geography and Map, Social Sciences, Administrative Libraries, and Astronomy; future sections include Arts and Music, Medicine and Biology, Business, and Science and Technology.

The final presentation was by Jean Lowrie on the International Association of School Librarianship, which she serves as president. She traced the relatively brief history of the association, which began with a grant from the International Relations Committee of ALA committed to the objective of encouraging school libraries and school librarianship throughout the world. It has maintained very close ties with the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, and expects to work through the newly established School Libraries Section of IFLA. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

RECEPTION

The wine-and-cheese reception in honor of international visitors attending the Annual Conference, held on Monday evening, June 20, was attended by over 200 participants, mainly librarians working in U.S. libraries overseas and students from abroad. The reception was organized by Indira David of Oakland University, Rochester, Mich.
[*Thangam R. Iyer*]

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